

Co-day's Advertisements.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW. THE Company's Steamship

"HAICHING." Captain Hall, will be despatched for the above ports, on SUNDAY, the 24th instant, at 9 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAURIE & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1900. [791b]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI. The Company's Steamship

"SZECHUEN." Captain Hall, will be despatched for the above port, on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1900. [791b]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA. The Company's New Steamship

"DIAMANTE." Captain A. Ramsay, will be despatched for the above port, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 5 P.M.

The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Excellent Accommodation provided by this Steamer. She is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A Doctor is carried. For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1900. [791b]

NIPPON Yusen Kaisha.

FOR MANILA. The Company's Steamship

"PUTAMARU." (3,800 Tons Gross, Captain J. Thom), will be despatched for the above port, on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 P.M.

This new Mail Steamer is specially constructed for service in the Tropics and is provided with Superior Accommodation and with all modern fittings and improvements for the safety and comfort of Passengers. Electric Light and Refrigerator. Doctor and Stewardess carried.

Return Tickets issued by this Company are available for return by steamers of the other Lines.

For Freight or Passage, apply to A. S. MIHARA, Manager.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1900. [791b]

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORITY OF THE ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE BIRD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Underclothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery. Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiors will be most grateful for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1902. [493]

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.

WINE MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CLARETS.

These CLARETS are bought direct from the leading French growers. The lowest priced are of exceptional value and guaranteed to be the genuine product of the juice of the grape, and are not artificially made as is generally the case with cheap Wines.

CHATEAU LA TOUR CARNET, CHATEAU RAUZAN and CHATEAU LAFITTE are commended to the notice of Connoisseurs as high-class after-dinner Wines of a rich and rare character.

Sample bottles and smaller quantities will be supplied at proportionate wholesale rates.

We guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine only when bought direct from us in the Colony or from our authorised Agents at the Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

On the 13th inst., at 16, Whampoa Road, Shanghai, the wife of F. C. ARMISTEAD, of a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1900.

TELEGRAMS.

Special to the "Hongkong Telegraph."

SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

DYAK POLICE MUTINY.

A MAGISTRATE MURDERED.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LABUAN, 21st June.

Mr. H. S. Haynes, Magistrate in charge of Gaubian, was murdered on Tuesday last by the Dyak Police.

The motive is supposed to be dissatisfaction with the dispensation of justice.

After the murder, the Dyak Police made off with their arms and ammunition, burning and sacking the village of Mongatol, near Gaubian.

The s.s. *Labuan* returns to Gaubian immediately with a force of Police.

Received 1 p.m.

Published 5.30 p.m.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR.

BRITISH RE-INFORCEMENTS FOR CHINA.

THE INDIAN FORCES.

London, June 18th.

The Indian force for China consists of 1st Bengal Lancers, 1st Madras Pioneers, 2nd Bombay Infantry, 24th Punjab Infantry, 1st Sikhs and 7th Bengal Infantry, one field battery and one Company of Sappers. Two of the regiments will do garrison duty.

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FRANCE AND THE CHINA QUESTION.

The French Press urges the despatch of a strong expedition to China in consequence of the capture of Consul François.

AMERICAN RE-INFORCEMENTS FOR CHINA.

THREE REGIMENTS FROM MANILA.

The *New York Tribune* says that the President has ordered the Secretary for war to send three regiments of regulars from Manila to Tientsin, making a total force of 5,000. Admiral Remy has been ordered to send the *Oregon*.

RE-INFORCEMENTS FOR THE CHINA SQUADRON.

H.M.S. *Diadem* and *Furious* now at Portland, have been ordered to China.

THE CHINA QUESTION.

ADDITIONAL FORCES FOR THE YANGTSE.

Mr. St. John Brodrick stated in the House that the last information received by the Admiralty did not confirm the return of Admiral Seymour from Tientsin.

Mr. Goschen said he had arranged to station additional forces at the chief ports on the Yangtze.

Two British Torpedo Boat Destroyers have captured four Chinese Destroyers at Taku.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Observatory report says:—

On the 21st at 11.55 a.m. the barometer has risen moderately in the Philippines, fallen slightly on the S. coast of China. There are indications of the existence of a depression to the Southward of Hongkong, probably in about 17° Lat. Pressure remains high over the E. coast of China and in Japan. Gradients slight in the North, moderate to rather steep with strong N.E. winds on the S. coast of China and in the N. part of the China Sea. FORECAST:—N.E. winds, fresh to strong; weather becoming unsettled.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

PARCEL Mail per s.s. *Glyde* closes on Friday, the 22nd inst., at 3 p.m.

THE French and German Mails of the 1st and 2nd May last were delivered in London, on the 19th June.

THE number of cases of plague in Bombay City from 8th to 21st ultimo was 678, of which 572 were fatal.

It is reported in one of the native papers that another foreign missionary has been murdered in the Yung-ching district.

MOTHER: "What does K.C.B. stand for after Lord Roberts' name Alice?" "Snail girl, after a thoughtful pause." "Commonly called Bob's, I suppose."

ONE of the masterpieces of musical clocks has just been completed for the Emperor of China. Besides pointing out the correct time, it will play selections with a fully-equipped automatic orchestra.

A STATEMENT of plague cases and deaths in the Bombay Presidency from September 1899 to week ending 11th May, 1900 shows that during that period there have been 322,628 cases and 308,172 deaths.

At the annual meeting of the News-Press Institution, Lord Glenesk, the *Morning Post* proprietor, said the cost of telegrams from the seat of war was enormous, one recent telegram receiving £360. *The Morning Post*, he said, had now eight correspondents in South Africa.

ANOTHER armed robbery took place last night at a place called Chang Sha-Wan beyond Li-chi-kok, when a boat was robbed of \$50 in money and bags of rice and other provisions. The matter has been reported to the police, but up to the time of our going to press no arrests have been made.

ACCORDING to the *Kobe Herald* Sir Henry Blake, Governor of Hongkong, and his wife were to pay a visit to the Japanese Court on 14th inst. accompanied by the British Charge d'Affaires and the aide de camp to the Governor, and be received in audience by the Emperor and Empress.

CANADA is apparently to follow suit in making the piracy of telegrams illegal. The Government intends to introduce a Bill granting eighteen hours of newspaper copyright, the effect of which will be to prevent piratical journals from appropriating telegrams for which they have not paid. The Bill will also give Canadian purchasers of British copyright an absolute control in the Canadian market over such works.

A CORRESPONDENT of *Indian Engineering* says that the present war in South Africa, and the frontier wars in N.W. India, have impressed the Indian Government with the great need that exists for soldiers to be taught how to build and work a railway, and they have accordingly arranged to use existing Indian lines for instructing a number of soldiers in the work of guards, firemen, drivers and stationmasters. These men will serve a term of railway employment, and then be attached to a Railway Corps, and used for practical work when needed on new lines in an enemy's country.

A MEETING of the Legislative Council will be held on Monday, 25th June, at 3 p.m.

BUSINESS.

1. Finance Minutes. (Nos. 39, 31, 32 and 33.)

2. Report of the Finance Committee. (No. 10.)

ORDER OF THE DAY.

1. Second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to further amend The Magistrates Ordinance, 1899, (No. 10 of 1899).

2. Second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend The Piers Ordinance, 1899.

At a meeting of the Finance Committee, Mr. Hoax played on the British Museum trustees by an antiquary who has been in his grave since 1834 is reported. Much has been heard lately of a mysterious box, bequeathed by Francis Douce, the famous antiquary, who died in 1834, to the British Museum trustees, on the stipulation that it should not be opened until 1900. A meeting of the trustees was called early in May and the box was solemnly unsealed and unlocked by the curator of the museum. It was found to contain nothing but old fragments of paper, torn book covers and other rubbish, with a note from Douce saying that, in his opinion, it would be wasting any more valuable or interesting objects to leave them to persons of the average intelligence and taste of the British Museum trustees. The trustees are reported to have tried to look amused, but the meeting dispersed in silence, after ordering that the "bequest" be thrown into the dust-bin.

DEAN Dickinson, the Dean of the Chapel Royal, Dublin, who preached before the Queen on Good Friday, at the Viceregal Lodge, is well known for his enthusiastic advocacy of the temperance cause. On one occasion he was asked if he could suggest something suitable to put over a refreshment stall at a charity bazaar. He immediately said, "Here the wild asses quench their thirst" (Isaiah civ. 11). At the General Synod, he never fails to give his opponents a smart answer. A violent attack was once made on him by a North of Ireland gentleman, named Brush. After he took his seat, the little Dean rose and calmly said: "I am unable to conceive what handle I can have given to Mr. Brush to make such a sweeping accusation against me." Another time, when he heard that Mr. Fitzgerald, surgeon oculist to the Queen in Ireland, was paying a holiday visit to Niagara, he promptly remarked: "He'll find a cataract there that he can't remove!"

THE QUESTION OF NEW CHINESE CEMETERIES.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board held this afternoon, the following letter from the Acting Colonial Secretary was read:—

Col. Secretary's Office, 18th June, 1900.

Sir, I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 97 of the 13th inst., embodying the report of a Sub-Committee of the Board on the subject of the question of the removal elsewhere of the plague Cemetery at Kennedy Town.

In reply I am directed to inform you that Government is not in a position at present to lay out a Plague Cemetery on Lamma Island, and therefore proposes to defer the further consideration of the question, which will, however, not be lost sight of.

I have, &c., (Sgd.) H. MAY, Ag. Col. Secretary.

The Acting Secretary, Sanitary Board.

THE BOXER TROUBLES.

It is reported from Canton that, owing to the negotiations of the foreign Consuls, Li Hsing Chang has consented to remain in the City and not go north as ordered. He has cancelled his passport which had already been notified by the C. M. S. *Kwang-lee*. This action of the aged Viceroy will be applauded by all foreigners resident in Canton, as it is admitted both by foreigners and Chinese that in all probability he is the only man who can preserve a semblance of order in the City of Rams at the present time. It is rumored that the Officer Administering the Government decided his persuasions to those of the Consuls.

In view of the large number of British troops ordered to China we trust that ample provision is being made with respect to the commissariat. It must not be forgotten that the troops are Asiatics and that suitable food will have to be provided. Sikhs and Indian Mohammedans cannot eat the same rations, and we must trust a competent officer will be appointed to arrange matters. It will require a man who has had Indian experience at the head of the Commissariat Department. We have no wish to see matters bungled as was the case with the *Hibant*.

Yesterday afternoon orders were issued by the Naval Authorities to the *Donacventura*, *Rosario*, and *Redpole* to raise steam so as to be prepared to put to sea at three-fifths speed, at an hour's notice.

H.M.S. *Rohart* was ordered to leave for the north suddenly this afternoon and, sailed at two o'clock.

The destroyers *Hart* and *Handy* have been commissioned. They have taken in coal, stores and ammunition and are ready to leave at short notice.

It is reported that the Portuguese Authorities in Macao are quietly and unostentatiously making preparations to resist any Chinese attack upon the settlement.

As the Police Force in the New Territory is being strengthened, we trust that the Authorities have made arrangements for filling the vacancies occasioned in Hongkong, when it is well known that the Force is already insufficient to cope with the duties imposed upon it. We venture to point out to the Authorities that the coolies are already beginning to talk of Boxer charms and spells to render them invulnerable to steel or bullet, and have even been heard to suggest the advisability of murdering all foreigners. Of course everything may remain quiet, but it will be too late to take precautions when a riot has taken place and many valuable lives have been lost. A "stitch in time" should be taken.

The Reuters telegram which we publish to-day, announcing the capture of four Chinese torpedo-boat destroyers by the British destroyers *Whiting* and *Fame*, is capital news. The commanders of our destroyers are to be congratulated on their capture; these officers are, *Whiting*, Lieut. and Commander MacKenzie, *Fame*, Lieut. and Commander Roger Keyes. They will doubtless drop into a nice little sum in the way of prize-money.

The U. S. gunboat *Don Juan d'Austria* left yesterday evening it is supposed for Canton. The United States Consulate officials are in ignorance of her destination. Later news is to the effect that she arrived at Canton this morning.

The inhabitants of Shaheen are greatly relieved at the arrival of the U. S. gunboat *Don Juan d'Austria*. It is said that the British residents have asked the Consul to wire for a gunboat but that he has refused to do so on the plea that everything is perfectly quiet.

The Manager of the Joint Telegraph Coy's informs us that:—

"The Joint Companies hope that, with the assistance of the allied fleets, they will shortly be in a position to reorganise the service between Chefoo and Taku, which has been abandoned by the Imperial Chinese Telegraphs. In the meantime it would be advisable to address all government messages to the respective Consuls at Chefoo who will be able to forward them by despatch or torpedo boat."

AT THE MAGISTRACY.

Water-Inspector R. C. Wicheell, P.W.D., last night entered house No. 250, Queen's Road West and found the water taps running. The occupant was to-day fined \$2 for this neglect.

At the instance of Sanitary Inspector L. E. Brett, Cheong A. L. Kiu was charged with failing to provide open spaces at the back of houses 1, and 3 Tai Wo Street. The defendant was fined \$5 for each offence.

Considerable annoyance has been experienced by passengers in Queen's Road, and these columns more than once have mentioned it, through chair and ricksha coolies rushing up to persons coming out of the Hongkong Hotel and other places. To-day Mr. Hazeland fined nine coolies \$1 each for this offence. The police might at the same time keep a watch on the flower sellers in Wyndham Street. As soon as a lady turns to go up that street she is immediately surrounded by these flower vendors, to the detriment at times of a white dress.

Sanitary Inspector J. M. McMichael recently made a raid on houses in the Hung Hom district and eight house occupants were to-day charged with maintaining illegal cockfights and gambling. Mr. Hazeland imposed fines ranging from \$5 to \$10.

The five men who were arrested for being concerned in the armed robbery which took place at Kwa Wan on the 26th ultimo, were to-day committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION.

A copy of Treaty Series No. 6, 1900. International Sanitary Convention Signed at Venice March 10, 1897. (Ratification deposited at Rome) which was sent to the Officer Administering the Government by the Secretary of State for the Colonies under date 10th April, 1900, having been circulated amongst the members of the Sanitary Board at to-day's meeting, the following remarks were made by members:—

M.O.H.—In view of the importance of this subject I would recommend that the Sanitary Regulations be translated and inserted in the *Government Gazette* for general information.

M. O. H.—I agree with the remarks of Mr. McKie.

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WASHING OF HOUSES.

LT. Col. Ryan R.A.M.C.—There is no doubt at all that the Board requires increased powers for dealing with insubordinate property. Dr. Lowson—The "Inkling" at Public Health Legislation has led to clumsy and cumbersome procedure and the "public talk" about this the better. One thing would do good—far more than most people would imagine at first sight—the amendment of S. 19 A and C of 1874 to the effect that on second conviction the magistrate should demolish the house from top to bottom—that would bring people to their senses.

Dr. Hartigan—I agree with the two previous minutes, but it seems absurd to me to give the Board powers sanctioned by the Law Officers of the Crown, when the Board tries to give them effect (vide closing of premises unfit for habitation) are declared by those same officers to be illegal.

Mr. McKie—I agree with Lt. Col. Ryan, R.A.M.C.

PLAQUE IN AMOY.

The following letter has been received from H.B.M. Consulate at Amoy by the Colonial Secretary:

Sir—On the 5th instant I had the honour to send you the following telegram—

"Plague exists at Amoy and vicinity not yet epidemic please notify Commodore."

While I thought it my duty to advise you as above, I am glad to be able to report that, as far as we can at present judge, the plague in this district is less prevalent and of a milder type than last year at a corresponding date.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Most obedient humble servant,

(Sd.) R. W. MANSFIELD,

H.B.M. Consulate.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary, Hongkong.

THE TROUBLE IN THE NORTH.

THE BOXERS IN SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, 19th June.

The *Echo de Chine* says:—We learn from an absolutely trustworthy person that there are Boxers in the Chinese City, and that they meet each day to go through their exercises. We have no wish to frighten our nationals, but, in view of the position of our concession, we think it desirable to publish this information, which, we believe, we have every reason to believe well founded.

BOXERS IN CHIEFOO.

The *Hu Pao* received from Peking yesterday forenoon a telegram stating that there are about 500 Boxers infesting the Foreign Settlement at Chiefoo. The Japanese Minister at Peking has asked his Government by telegram to immediately send a gunboat there.

ATYU—RUMOURS.

The *Chung Ngai Yaf Pao* says that General Tung Fuh-ling has been received in audience by the Emperor. The Emperor has since the 27th ult., when he was verbally instructed how to face the Foreign troops. General Tung promised to obey orders. There were rumours recently current in Tientsin that the Boxers intend to cut off the inhabitants of the city and draw a red circle at the door of their dwelling houses during night, therefore the Christians living in the Lan-ti-Chwang (villages in Tientsin) have all fled with their families. Eight ruffians, who cut down the telegraph and destroyed the railway were arrested and sent to the Peking Governor for punishment. There were up to yesterday thirty three warships of various nationalities at anchor at the Taku Bar. The 500 Russian troops have arrived in Peking—*Mercury*.

MR. DAVID GLASS ON THE SITUATION.

Mr. David Glass, Q.C., a member of the Canadian Bar, is at present visiting the Far East. He was kind enough to receive a representative of the *North-China Daily News* at the Shanghai Club, where he is staying for a few days, and gave him the following interesting sketch, from materials gathered during his visit:

I came from Vancouver in the s.s. *Empress of Japan* to Yokohama, and from Yokohama to Shanghai by the *Empress of China*. During April and May I went over Japan fairly well, when my good opinion of that country was fully confirmed. They are a united people and have a high destiny. The Chinese, on the contrary, are not united and, from what I can gather, are wholly wanting in patriotism. The formation of their governing power forces government by sections, while the language differs largely in different sections, whereby the homogeneous character of the people is greatly weakened, reducing their harmony, happiness, and strength. When first I came to Shanghai, the beautiful surroundings greatly enhanced my good opinion of China. Soon after, I embarked on the s.s. *Lionking* for Tientsin, about seven hundred miles to the North. It is estimated that Tientsin has a population of about 700,000 inhabitants. While there, the "Boxer" rising took place; the tumult and excitement was quite bewildering. The streets were jammed with Chinese soldiers and the blue-jackets of other nations, the latter endeavoring to reach Peking, to which place they had been ordered to protect their respective legations. I was anxious to get forward to Peking to see the capital, the old wall and other places.

Mr. Drew of Tientsin, to whom I had letters, was very kind in showing me about the native city, but he advised me that it would be next to impossible to reach Peking, as the railway line had been torn up and some bridges burned. I was informed that the Japanese were the first soldiers to enter Peking; next came the Americans and Italians. The Germans did not enter till the day following. The Emperor drew resisted the passage of foreign soldiers into her capital, but this was of no avail. A nation, unable to keep its treaty obligations by the preservation of the lives and property, not only of its own people, but of all within the realm, must stand aside and allow these rights to be protected by others. That was the pivotal point on which the fate of China turned. The gates of Peking were entered by the representatives of the Great Powers. The few who entered these gates represented a larger population than that of China. But, more than that, they represented the power, progress, and the humane ethics of the world.

The railway station and ground at Tientsin were crowded by Chinese infantry and cavalry, in all about 3,000, in the railway cars and out of them, going, as they said, to put down the Boxer Rebellion; but a more lawless undisciplined lot could not be found. Their conduct to Europeans, women and men, was simply disgusting.

As regards the Boxer rising, several have said to me that the British had not acted with sufficient vigour in China, and that it was very doubtful as to their intention of retaining Weihai and harbour. I am quite sure the latter statement is wholly and absolutely without foundation. On the contrary, on the 9th of June, 1899, when Mr. Walter M.P. raised the question in the House of Commons, Mr. Brodick, on behalf of the Government, gave a positive denial and stated that the suggestion was quite untrue. Again, on the 9th of March, the Right Hon.

George J. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, said: "Her Majesty's Government proposed to make Weihaiwei, on the north coast of Shantung, a second naval base," pointing out that it would be a most advisable advantage and of the greatest importance in any operations in China waters, and adding that it was proposed to expend £1,300,000 on Weihaiwei during the year and £1,500,000 next year. Continuing, Mr. Goschen informed the House that the personnel of the navy for the coming year would be increased by 4,250, making a total of 110,640. The two amounts of expenditure proposed would aggregate \$14,000,000 gold. The above report of the House of Commons proceedings is taken from the cable news to America of the 9th of March.

What estimate, if any, was finally passed by the House I am not aware. The above is at this moment drawn attention to in order to show the estimate placed upon the harbour by the British Government, and the untruthfulness of any contrary report. Beyond this I know nothing excepting that, while at Weihaiwei, I took an interest in the matter and saw some of the dredging going on in the harbour and earthworks on the land. I was also informed that a number of roads which were pointed out had lately been built within the old walled town, and I heard that a contract had been let for more work.

I may add further that Capt. Perks, of the s.s. *Lionking*, an exceedingly well informed man, and also an officer of one of the foreign warships, now near Tientsin, informed me that this harbour is more commodious and better than Port Arthur, now owned and occupied by the Russians.

From all I know and have heard on the subject, I believe that the above estimate of the harbour is true; and further, that there is no place under British rule where an army of 50,000 soldiers and sailors could be kept more safely and economically than at Weihaiwei. And I may add that, in view of the position of Australasia and India, and considering the growing trade of China, it is high time the opinions and recommendations of Lord Charles Beresford were followed. He says:

"I consider it an immense acquisition to our naval strength in the China seas, as, with but a comparatively small expense, it could be made a most efficient and powerful naval base. The island could be fortified at small expense, and it would be unnecessary to fortify any point on the mainland, except perhaps one position which commands the western entrance. The old emplacements on the island and at the position referred to are in good order. All that is wanted is that the guns be placed in position. At this moment there is no place in Chinese waters where battleships can anchor so close to the shore. It is an easy place for shipping to make, and, with some dredging and wharfing, might become by far the finest and safest harbour in the north of China."

I may add to the above that the *British Navy* sphere of influence all round the harbour, and that Lord Charles Beresford declares that he gives the above opinion as a naval officer. It is, therefore, professional and in that way it is more than usual value.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN IN CHINA.

The *Sin Wan Pao* prints a telegram dated Tientsin 11th June stating that the Japanese Minister has informed the Tsungli-yamen that if Russia brings any large military force to Peking Japan will bring double the number, which has caused the delay of the 4,000 Russians at Ching Wan-tai. The Japanese battleship *Sumo* is hastening from Formosa to Tientsin where she ought to arrive shortly. Another Japanese t.b. destroyer has also sent to Tientsin.

CONCERNING DRAGON BOATS.

The Canton Correspondent of the *China Gazette* writes:

There are two kinds of Dragon Boats. That with a figurehead of a dragon at the bow is called a male dragon, and that with a moon carved at its bow is a female dragon; male joss riding on male dragon, and female joss riding on female dragon. The boat is built of wood, costing from three to four hundred dollars each. In every village there is a dragon boat society belonging to a particular joss house. Immediately after the festival the dragon boat is interred in the mud, and is termed the sleeping dragon till next year, when it will be dug up again for the races; it is then called a swimming dragon. Besides these, there are many different names for dragons, such as gold dragon, silver dragon, yellow dragon, green dragon, black dragon, flying dragon, water dragon, and spotted-tailed dragon, &c. The Emperor of China is denominated dragon, his face is the dragon-countenance, his head the dragon-head, his robe the dragon-robe, and his throne the dragon-seat. On the 3rd or 4th day of the feast most of the dragon boats repaired to Wong Chuk-kee, their rendezvous somewhere at the southern side of Canton, where there is a joss-house, to worship the mother-dragon; while contesting in their races for prizes or for fame they quarrelled and fought a pitched battle with stones, mud, and revolvers, many of the dragon-boatmen returning with broken heads and wounded limbs. On the 30th ult. the dragon-boat of the Pankow village came into collision with that of the Lip Tak village, which brought on a fight amongst the men, being drowned and several wounded. Every year the Authorities have issued notifications prohibiting the dragon-boat races, but this is merely a dead letter to which no attention is paid.

JAPAN AND THE CHINA CRISIS.

MEETING OF THE CABINET.

Kobe, June 19th.

A meeting of the Cabinet was held yesterday, all the Ministers and Major-General Fukushima with several Military Staff-Officers being present. The Premier received in audience by His Majesty prior to the time appointed for the meeting, and presented the resolution agreed upon at the secret meeting of the Cabinet on the 11th inst., regarding the China question. He was again received in audience by the Emperor at 11 o'clock when he was accompanied by Viscount Aoki, Foreign Minister. The Cabinet met again in the afternoon. It is reported that the Military General Staff Department has issued an important note to a certain Division in consequence of the secret meeting on the 11th inst. and the Cabinet meeting yesterday. The Naval Staff Department issued a similar order for a certain Squadron. The nature of these orders is kept secret, but the vernacular paper from which the item is taken predicts the facts will be made public in a few days.

The gunboats *Chimpen*, *Chincho* and *Chinko* will be despatched to Taku, and it is reported that they have already received orders to sail.

The *Chiyo-da Kan* left Miyazaki for Nankai, Noto province, this at noon. A *Sasabo* despatch of yesterday's date states that *Tosyaka* was to proceed to Taku last night. A Yokosuka telegram of yesterday's date reports that the Standing Squadron, composed of the *Tokida*, *Takago* and *Aikishima* left for the coast yesterday morning.

THE TRAINING OF WAR PIGEONS.

A LOFT AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The training of pigeons (homers) for service in time of war is sure to receive increased attention after the conclusion of the Transvaal war. The usefulness of these winged messengers has been proved by two messages that they carried from Ladysmith and one important message recently from Mafeking. The Crystal Palace Company have recognized the commanding interest of the subject, and have resolved to establish a pigeon loft at the Palace. It is hoped that it may become a national institution, encouraged by the War Office and the Admiralty. The Palace offers an excellent site for a loft, a wonderful "mark" for birds from all parts of the country. They could hardly lose their way home. A committee of advice has been formed, which will have the assistance of Mr. E. Shrub-sall, the curator, to consider the best means of carrying out the enterprise. The idea is that birds should be trained to fly across the North Sea and the Channel, or from vessels in the North Sea and the Channel; from all the ports, arsenals, naval stations, and training-ships in the British Isles, Lerwick being the most northerly; and that an interchange of these birds should be made with other birds that have been trained to fly from the Palace to the ports, arsenals, and naval stations, presumably by the naval and War Office authorities. In that way a trustworthy pigeon-post would be established.

It is well known that the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York take much interest in homing pigeons, and since the international honours that their Royal Highnesses won last year a great impetus has been given to pigeon racing. It is satisfactory to learn that the Palace authorities have been met in a most cordial manner by the leading Columbarian societies, pigeon-breeders, fanciers, and enthusiasts. A Broadstairs resident has promised to give two birds as a nucleus of the Palace loft. These birds are highly trained, having flown across the North Sea and from places all along the southern and eastern coasts. Mr. McGregor, of Bournemouth, who possesses a very fine strain of carrier birds, is offering great assistance, and the trainer of the Prince of Wales has promised to further the matter in any way he can. About thirty years ago the first stimulus was given to the training of homing pigeons by the flight of a large number of birds from the Palace, under the direction of Mr. Tegetmeier; and there is in existence at the present time a pigeon-post established between Auckland, in New Zealand, and a rocky island about sixty-five miles distant.

NEW FRENCH POSTAGE-STAMP.

A new stamp is being prepared to commemorate the Paris Exhibition. On the opening day this stamp for ten, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five, and thirty centimes will be on sale all over the Republic. The new stamp will show the Republic a seated figure holding a tablet, on which is written, "Droits de l'Homme." On a cartouche, wreathed with laurels, will be inscribed the value of the stamp, and the legend "République Française" will be read underneath.

THE DANGERS OF LABEL LICKING.

One of the most curious subjects investigated by the Departmental Committee appointed to inquire into certain dangerous trades was label licking, which is practised largely in thread mills and aerated water factories. Dr. Oliver, of Newcastle, furnishes a minute, from the medical point of view, in which he says that since the work is usually done by young persons and children at an age when growth is active and the system requires all its digestive secretions, the daily loss of saliva to the system cannot but be prejudicial to health. Analyses of the labels show that they sometimes contain copper and lead, the presence of which constitutes a danger. A kindred practice, that of licking postage-stamps, has given rise to what is known as the "stamp-licker's tongue," and the application of stamp-paper to an open wound has been credited with causing blood-poisoning. The report of the Committee says that at one of the large thread mills in Lancashire the tickets for the bobbing were, at the first visit of the Committee, almost entirely moistened by application to the mouth. There were employed at that time some twelve full-timers, who each licked from forty to fifty gross of labels per day, and thirty-five half-timers, who accomplished from twenty to twenty-five gross per day. To give an indication of the amount of licking possible to be done, one woman informed the Committee that when busy she could lick the gross of gross of bobbing a day, or, allowing a ticket for each end of the bobbin, ninety gross of labels a day. This firm have now entirely abandoned licking, and the whole of the work is done more expeditiously and better by artificial methods than by means of the mouth. Several other firms corroborated this evidence.

THE PROPOSED SALE OF THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the *Times* says:—The project of selling the Danish West Indies to the United States has now been given up. In lending circles there is strong opposition to the idea, and the King also is against it. I learn that the Copenhagen banks intend to combine for the purpose of starting a new bank in the island of St. Thomas, and will very probably succeed in the project. The line of steamers between Copenhagen and St. Thomas, and the Gulf of Mexico. The inhabitants of the island, who all speak English, used the King's birthday, April 8th, as an opportunity for making a great protest against the proposed sale, and sent congratulatory telegrams to the King, all ending with these words:—"Danish flag for ever over us." The King was highly gratified with these greetings.

DECLINED WITH THANKS.

The management of one of the largest places of entertainment in London made a handsome offer the other day in the hope of scoring over their rivals. They intimated through what they regarded as the proper channels that if the Admiralty would permit a dozen men of the Naval Band to appear on their stage five minutes every night for a week, with one of the boys engaged in the defence of Ladysmith, they would not only pay each of the gallant sailors £20, but would give the whole proceeds of one of the performances to the War Fund. But the Lords of the Admiralty would not have it. *Advocate of India*.

Heathen logic—"As I understand it you propose to civilise me." "Exactly so." "To get me out of the habit of idleness and teach me to work." "That's the idea." And lead me to simply my methods and invent things to make my work lighter. "Yes." And then "I'll become ambitious of getting rich, so I won't have to work at all." "Naturally." "Well, what's the use of taking such round about answers getting where I started from. I don't need to work now so I reckon I'd just better stay where I am."

THE CHICAGO MAN AND THE INFANTA EULALIA.

Some time ago a Chicago man decided to name his infant daughter Eulalia, in honour of the Spanish Infanta. And having done so he thought it would be the proper thing to inform the Princess of the honour she had paid to her. He therefore wrote to her on a sheet of his office paper, and addressed it: "Infanta Eulalia, Spain, Europe." In course of time he received a reply from the Infanta, in which she graciously thanked him for the honour that he had done her, and wished her little namesake all happiness, and at the same time desired that her assurance of distinguished and profound consideration might be conveyed to the people of Chicago. The letter was beautifully written on superfine paper, with the Royal Arms of Spain blazoned thereon in colours. It was the direction of the envelope, however, that most excited the admiration of all who beheld it. The address ran—

El Señor Don William Bilkison, Metal Lath and Fireproofing, (Estimate furnished) Single and Double Expansion Bolts, 761 Canal Street, 2nd Floor, 11th Ward, Chicago, North America, United States.

The secretary had evidently been instructed to leave out none of Don Bilkison's titles of honour. We wonder whether it dawned on the Chicago man why.

A SPECTACLE OF HORROR.

There is a spectacle now on view in the Native City of Shanghai, says the *S. D. Press* 19th inst., which it would be difficult to match in awful horror. It is the execution of a man—Chang Chang-wo, the Pootung convict, chief captured by the Municipal Police some weeks ago, and handed over to the City authorities to be dealt with. The execution began at daylight yesterday, and will last perhaps a week, perhaps longer, according to the strength and vitality of the hapless wretch who is the victim. He is being starved to death. The last food he ate or will ever eat, was given to him on Tuesday about midnight, and some hours afterward he was placed in a tall, wooden cage, the top of which consists of a cage. In this confinement the miserable man will stand all day, his head, his back, protruding through the hole in the cage, which is just wide enough to fit the neck. No more food or drink will ever pass his lips in this life, no so much as a draught of water, but he will stand unaided and unaided by the multitude, in his constantly increasing agony, until the soul takes its flight. All day yesterday he was exposed to the public gaze just inside the North Gate of the City. To-day he will be shown at one of the other gates, to-morrow at another, and so on until the round of the seven portals which pierce the City walls is made, after which if he still remains in the tortured body, he will be allowed to remain at the last gate until he expires. He is standing up, shackled hand and foot, on a pile of bricks, which will gradually be knocked away, brick by brick, until at last the miserable creature will be barely able to reach the floor of the cage with the tips of his toes. It is a pity the Native authorities did not deem it expedient to cut off the man's head at once. The course they have adopted, although in strict accord with Chinese procedure in such outrages, might almost be construed into an outrage upon the sensibilities of the foreigners living within a couple of hundred yards of the terrible business.

WHEN KINGS SPEAK.

MESSAGES THAT HAVE STARTLED THE WORLD.

It is scarcely an exaggeration to say, that the Kaiser's recent message to a London paper startled the entire civilised world. Kings so seldom speak, at least to any purpose, that when they do the nations stand still to listen.

There was the Czar's peace protocol, for instance, at which, however, the chancelleries laughed in their sleeves while according it in public lukewarm support.

Then, again, there was that bolt out of the blue, President Cleveland's message anent the Venezuelan dispute. When John Bull took up his paper one morning and read therein that the head of an alien, though presumably friendly, State had dared to order this country to go to arbitration with a petty Central American Republic, and had threatened that, in the event of a refusal, the United States Government would take it upon itself to adjudicate upon the point at issue, he could scarcely believe his eyes. But there it was in black and white, and in less than several days to make John understand that it was only

an electrifying dodge to catch the Irish and German vote.

It is well for kings to be careful, for often the most direct happenings follow hard upon a lightly-spoken word of theirs. If, for example, William I. in 1870, when informing the French Ambassador that Germany could not accede to Napoleon's further demands regarding the candidature of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen for the vacant Spanish throne, had refrained from adding "and tell the Emperor that I have nothing further to communicate in the matter," there would have been no Franco-Prussian war, no Sedan, and no slicing away of two of France's fairest provinces.

In 1827 the Dey of Algiers sent a letter to King Charles X. of France, praying for payment of a debt of £1,000,000 alleged to be due by the French Government to two of his subjects. Charles sent a disrespectful reply through the French Consul, the gist of which was that it was beneath the dignity of a King of France to hold correspondence with the Dey of Algiers. Twenty years of war followed, ending eventually in the annexation of Algiers by France. Every schoolboy, again, has heard of the gibe uttered by another King of France at the expense of William the Conqueror. William's retort took the form of laying waste hundreds of square miles of the latter's territory.

Not all royal speeches, however, make for war. On the contrary! In February 1874, when a

GENERAL EUROPEAN WAR was regarded as practically inevitable, the Czar, in proposing the Emperor of Austria's health at St. Petersburg, used the following remarkable words:—"In the friendship which binds us, and also the Emperor William and Queen Victoria, I see a most sure guarantee of peace. The short grave-dugging, punishment sent the funds bounding up in every bureau in Europe."

So, also, when, shortly afterwards, Bismarck had made up his mind to crush France, it was Queen Victoria's earnest "This must not be," uttered tearfully yet firmly to the German Emperor at Osborne House, which prevented the consummation of what would have been little else than a gigantic and scandalous international crime. *Advocate of India*.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

Captain Harris, of the steamship *Kwango*, from Tientsin, reports:—Modeste Eastern wind and fine clear weather.

NOTANDA.

CALENDAR.

JUNE.

Metereological means based on fifty years' observations to 1898.

Barometer..... 29.764

Thermometer..... 80.7

Humidity..... 83.0

Rainfall..... 16.496

TO-DAY.

WEATHER REPORT.

On date at 10 a.m. On date at 4 p.m.

Barometer..... 29.83 29.78

Temperature..... 82 78

Humidity..... 48 88

Rainfall..... — —

TO-DAY.

Thursday, 21st June, 1900.

Chinese—25th of 5th moon of 26th year of Kwang-si.

Sun—Rises..... 5hr. 18min.

Sets..... 6hr. 45min.

High water—Morning..... 5hr. 50min.

Afternoon..... 6hr. 40min.

Low water—Morning..... 10hr. 30min.

Afternoon..... 5hr. 50min.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1860—Melazzo captured by Garibaldi.

1870—Massacre at Tientsin.

1895—Opening of the Elbe and Baltic Canal.

1895—Anglo-Italian syndicate obtain the concession of mining and necessary railways in three northern prefectures of Honan—Disaster at the launch of H.M.S. *Albatross* at Blackwall, 37 persons killed.

1899—Fire at 205 Queen's Road Central \$3,000 damaged.

TO-MORROW.

Friday, 22nd June, 1900.

Chinese—26th of 5th moon of 26th year of Kwang-si.

Sun—Rises..... 5hr. 18min.

Sets..... 6hr. 45min.

High water—Morning..... 5hr. 50min.

Afternoon..... 6hr. 40min.

Low water—Morning..... 10hr. 30min.

Afternoon..... 5hr. 50min.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1840—Canton blockaded by the British.

1855—Serious damage caused by excessive rains in Hongkong.

1893—Loss of H.M.S. *Victoria* with 351 lives.

1897—Celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of H. M. Queen Victoria.

1898—American flag hoisted on the Island of Guam—American troops land at Aguaduro under fire from Spanish fleet.

1899—Armed attack on Custom station and French Consulate at Mengtze Yunnan.

AGENDA.

TO-DAY.

Cargo ex *Trieste* subject to rent.

TO-MORROW.

Noon—N. Y. K. steamer *Hirashima Maru* leaves for Bombay via Singapore and Colombo.

4 p.m.—C. N. Co.'s steamer *Kwiyang* leaves for Cebu and Iloilo.

SATURDAY, 23rd.

Noon—P. & O. steamer *Clyde* leaves for London etc.

5 p.m.—E. & A. S. Co.'s steamer *Australian* leaves for Australia.

Cargo ex *America Maru* subject to rent.

MONDAY, 25th.

11 a.m.—Meeting of the Executive Council in the Council Chamber at Government Offices.

3 p.m.—Public Auction Sale of Crown Land (Nos. 302 and 303) at the Offices of the P. W. D.

4 p.m.—C. N. Co.'s steamer *Kiufong* leaves for Manila.

TUESDAY, 26th.

O. S. Co.'s steamer *Antenor* leaves for London via Suez Canal.

Noon—T. K. & Co.'s steamer *America Maru* leaves for San Francisco via Honolulu.

Cargo ex *Benlomon* subject to rent.

Cargo ex *Wakaba Maru* subject to rent.

WEDNESDAY, 27th.

C.P. R. steamer *Empress of India* leaves for Victoria B.C. etc.

THURSDAY, 28th.

Auctions.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

THE following Particulars and Conditions of Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction, to be held at the Office of the Public Works Department, on MONDAY, the 25th day of June, 1900, at 3 P.M., are published for general information.

By Command, F. H. MAY, Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 9th June, 1900. [778b]

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 25th day of June, 1900, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of Her Majesty the Queen, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Lot	Location	Area in Acres	Area in Square Feet	Annual Rent	Use Price
1	Ma Tau Kok	100	14,400,000	1000	1000
2	Ma Tau Kok	100	14,400,000	1000	1000
3	Ma Tau Kok	100	14,400,000	1000	1000
4	Ma Tau Kok	100	14,400,000	1000	1000
5	Ma Tau Kok	100	14,400,000	1000	1000
6	Ma Tau Kok	100	14,400,000	1000	1000
7	Ma Tau Kok	100	14,400,000	1000	1000
8	Ma Tau Kok	100	14,400,000	1000	1000
9	Ma Tau Kok	100	14,400,000	1000	1000
10	Ma Tau Kok	100	14,400,000	1000	1000

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PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Location	Area in Acres	Area in Square Feet	Annual Rent	Use Price
1	Ma Tau Kok	100	14,400,000	1000	1000
2	Ma Tau Kok	100	14,400,000	1000	1000
3	Ma Tau Kok	100	14,400,000	1000	1000
4	Ma Tau Kok	100	14,400,000	1000	1000
5	Ma Tau Kok	100	14,400,000	1000	1000
6	Ma Tau Kok	100	14,400,000	1000	1000
7	Ma Tau Kok	100	14,400,000	1000	1000
8	Ma Tau Kok	100	14,400,000	1000	1000
9	Ma Tau Kok	100	14,400,000	1000	1000
10	Ma Tau Kok	100	14,400,000	1000	1000

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have been favoured with instructions from HART BUCK, Esq., to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on

WEDNESDAY, the 4th July, 1900, commencing at 11 A.M., and following days until completion of the sale, within his residence, Mount Richmond, the whole of the

VALUABLE FURNITURE contained therein, comprising:

PUSH COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, CHIPPENDALE CHAIRS, RED LACQUER JAPANESE CABINET, OLD NINGPO CARVED AND INLAID SQUARE TABLE, WHATNOTS, Very Fine BLACKWOOD HAT AND UMBRELLA STAND with BEVELLED GLASS MIRROR, TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLE, TEAKWOOD OVERMANTEL with BEVELLED GLASS, HANDSOME CARVED SIDEBOARD with MIRROR, DINNER WAGON, MARBLE CLOCK, MOROCCO COVERED DINING ROOM SUITE, SILK REP COVERED SITTING ROOM SUITE, PEKING CLOISONE and Other CURIOS, Excellent DINNER SERVICE and a Choice Assortment of CUT GLASS WARE, TEAK WARDROBES, with MIRRORS (Double and Single), Several LADY'S WRITING DESKS, CHESTS of DRAWERS, MARBLE TOP DRESSING TABLES and WASHSTANDS, TOILET SETS, BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS with MATTRESSES, SEVERAL CARPETS and RUGS, SETS, FENDERS and FIRE BRASSES.

And OIL PAINTINGS by Lacy, Clark, Thornbury, Salt and other well known Artists.

ENGRAVINGS, including "THE RULING PASSION," "LAUNCHED IN LIFE," "THE STORMING OF BADAJOZ," "A FAIR LEAD," "GOING WELL," "GONE AWAY," "THE DEATH" and many Others.

A Quantity of Valuable BLACKWOOD.

A Grand PIANO, by Broadwood, with E.M. BRODERICK COVER.

A BILLIARD TABLE in Excellent Order, with the Usual APPURTENANCES, by Hennig, &c., &c., &c.

ALSO: A Collection of RARE PLANTS. Catalogues will be issued.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1900. [788b]

NOTICE.

THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ALL INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

JEYES FLUID

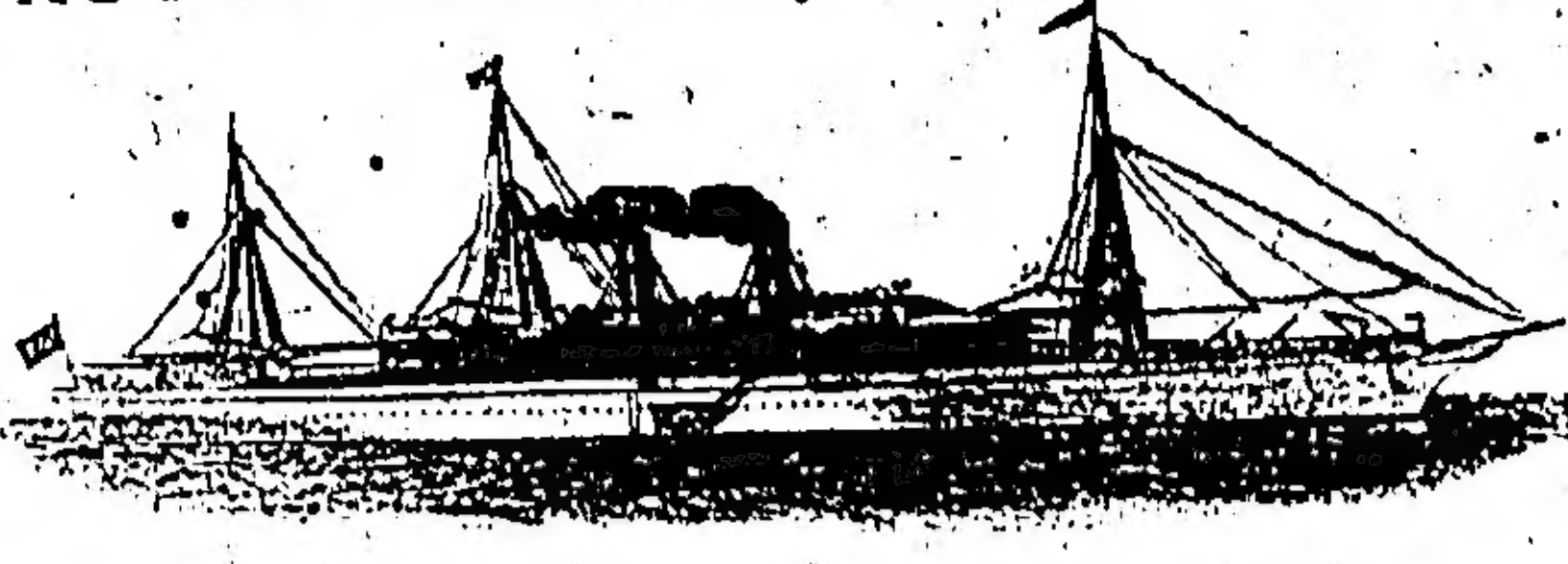
THE BEST DISINFECTANT

AVOID ALL RISK OF OUTBREAK BY ITS USE.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings, Hongkong, 9th June, 1897.

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.

Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPEROR OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 27th June.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN...Comdr. Geo. A. Lee, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 18th July.

EMPEROR OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 8th August.

THE magnificent Twin-screw Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, saving THREE DAYS to a WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey, and make connection at Vancouver with the PACIFIC COAST LIMITED TRAINS.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE IN 100 HOURS. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.

Passengers booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets at various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

The attractive features of the Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURIANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

For further information, Maps, Guide, Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to D. E. HOKOW, General Agent, Pedder's Street.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1900.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA, IN CONNECTION WITH NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Glengarry...3,750...W. Frakes...July 3

Queen Adelaide...2,832...F. McNair...July 25

Duke of York...3,821...J. S. Cox...July 28

Victoria...3,502...T. Pantou...Aug. 7

ALSO FOR PORTLAND, OREGON, IN CONNECTION WITH OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Argyll...2,997...S. Thompson...June 30

Monmouthshire...2,874...J. Kennedy...Aug. 4

Bratmar...3,661...W. Watt...Aug. 25

Argyll...2,997...S. Thompson...Sept. 15

THE attention of Passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by the Line, HONGKONG TO LONDON £47.

Excellent accommodation. First-class Tables. DOCTOR and STEWARDESSE carried.

HONGKONG TO NEW-YORK £41.

The Railroad travelling is second to none on the American Continent. Magnificent Scenery of the ROCKY AND CASCADE MOUNTAINS. THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK route. Passengers to EUROPE may proceed by one of the first class ATLANTIC MAIL LINES.

HONGKONG TO TACOMA £28.

Rates of Passage to other Points on application. Special rates allowed to members of Government Services.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points, and to Canadian and United States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Points should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the Freight Agent, Tacoma, Wash., or Portland, Ore. (whichever may be the destination of the Steamer).

Parcels must be sent to our Office (with address marked in full) by 5 P.M., on the day previous to sailing.

For further information apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents, Hongkong, 14th June, 1900.

CALIFORNIA AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ATCHESON TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO SAN DIEGO AND SAN FRANCISCO, VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Taking Cargo and Passengers to JAPAN PORTS, and HONOLULU, THE UNITED STATES, &c.

Thyra...3,812...about...June 30

Emergia...3,477...about...July 31

Carlisle City...3,002...about...Aug. 20

Strathgyle...5,023...about...Sept. 15

THE Steamship "THYRA,"

will be despatched for MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN DIEGO & SAN FRANCISCO, on or about SATURDAY, the 30th instant.

Through Bills of Lading issued to any point in the United States.

Cargo will be received on board until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel packages will be received at the OFFICE until the same time. All parcels should be marked to address in full. Value of same is required.

Consular Invoices, to accompany cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Diego.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Hongkong, China and Japan.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1900.

Mails.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)



PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
HIROSHIMA MARU	BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	TO-MORROW, 22nd June, at Noon.
YAWATA MARU	NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	SATURDAY, 23rd June, at Noon.
INABA MARU	MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	FRIDAY, 29th June, at Daylight.
FUTAMI MARU	SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	FRIDAY, 29th June, at 4 P.M.

For further Information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office at Prince's Building, 1st Floor, Chater Road.

A. S. MIHARA, Manager.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1900.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

(Freight Service.) (Taking Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS; NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
ARMENIA	NEW YORK, (via SUEZ CANAL).	About 30th June.
Ostermann	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	About 2nd July.
SAMBA	(LONDON with transhipment in HAMBURG)	About 17th July.
WITTENBERG	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	About 31st July.
Heimel	(LONDON with transhipment in HAMBURG)	About 1st August.
SAVOIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	About 8th August.
Jager	(LONDON with transhipment in HAMBURG)	About 15th August.
SILESIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	About 22nd August.
Behrens	(LONDON with transhipment in HAMBURG)	About 29th August.

* These Steamers have Superior Accommodation for Passengers and carry a Doctor, and a Stewardess.

For further Particulars as to Freight, Passage, &c., apply to CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

TO SAN FRANCISCO, VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

AMERICA MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) Tuesday, 26th June, at Noon.

HONGKONG MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) Saturday, 21st July, at Noon.

NIPPON MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) Thursday, 16th Aug., at Noon.

THE Steamship

"AMERICA MARU,"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at Noon, taking Freight and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONOLULU, and Passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail routes from San Francisco including: the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in the service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Queen's Building.

C. L. GORHAM, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1900.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

City of Peking (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) Thursday, 5th July, at Noon.

China (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) Tuesday, 31st July, at Noon.

City of Rio de Janeiro (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) Saturday, 25th Aug., at Noon.

THE U.S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF PEKING,"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on THURSDAY, the 5th July, at Noon, taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States of Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding Orders FOR OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have, between SAN FRANCISCO and CHICAGO, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European Officials in the service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

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For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Queen's Building.

C. L. GORHAM, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1900.

Consignees.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM TRIESTE, FIUME, PORT SAID, ADEN, BOMBAY, COLOMBO, PENANG & SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"TRIESTE,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained.

This Vessel brings Cargo:— From Trieste, 24 S.S. Imperatrix transhipped at Bombay.

From Venice, 24 S.S. Apollo transhipped at Trieste.

From Leghorn, 24 S.S. Electra and Espero transhipped at Port Said.

Optional Cargo will be discharged here. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent in to the Office of the Undersigned before Noon on the 21st instant, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 21st instant will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1900. [747b]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

NOTICE.

